

Intimation

FORS SHANGHAI.
Steamship
“YANGTZE,”
Master, will be despatched for the
first time TO-YOY on the 16th inst. at 4 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEHMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1875.

FUR SHANGHAI.
Steamship
“LOTUS,”
Commander, will leave this for the above
on MONDAY the 16th inst., an Noon.
Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1875.

WATOW, AMOT, AND FOOHOOH.
Steamship
“KWANGTUNG,”
Ullman, will be despatched for the
first time on THURSDAY, the 18th instant,
at night.
Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

RUD. BUSOLENN has been authorized
to sign our OIRE from this date
at Shanghai.

EDUARD SCHELLHAS & Co.
21 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 15th April.
HOUSE AND PREMISES known as
“BORELLACHOB,” situated on the
East side, and now in the occupation of
HENRY EDE.
ESTABLISHING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLIER,
Notaries.
2 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

WANTED, A COMPETENT TEACHER
OF SPANISH LANGUAGE, daily be-
tween 9 A.M. Offers under “C.R.H.”

Hongkong, 13th Mar
FOR SALE

IES of the "RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,"
5. PRICE:—
plied to Underwriters, \$20 per copy.
ers, 10 "
FRAZER & Co.,
ents, American Shipmasters' Association,
7 Hongkong, 13th March, 1875.
FOR SALE.

of MARINE ENGINEER,
r, direct acting in

Condensers, in good working order.
Connections complete, with 62 feet of 7 1/2
Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet
in diameter; have been in use for a few
years. Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LAB AND OTHER
VIGATION COM

S. S. KHIVA.
SIGNERS of Cargo by the above-named
 vessel, from Bombay and Intermediates
 and in connection with the S. S. *Mulwa*,
 London, are hereby notified that their
 cargo are being landed and stored at their
 Company's Godowns at West Point.
 Delivery can be obtained from this date.
 Cargo not delivered by the 21st inst. will be
 to Rent.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 14th March 1875.

LONDON, PEN
SINGAPORE

S. S. Lotus, Captain GRAY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees are hereby informed that their Goods are landed by, and into the Godowns of, despatched, at Waaghi, whence delivery obtained.

General Cargo will be forwarded on to Batavia, unless notice to the contrary is received before 3 P.M. **TO-DAY.**

Goods remaining in Godown after the 19th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

Hongkong, 12th May

S. S. MAQUADDY.
PAQUEBOTS DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

SIGNEES of Cargo per **S. S. Gange**,
coming from **London**, in company with the
steamer **MAQUADDY**, are hereby informed, that the
goods are being landed and stored at their risks
Company's Godowns, whence delivery
obtained from **SATURDAY**, the **13th**
10 A.M.

and Cargo will be forwarded on, unless
notice is received from the Consignees,
P.M. TO-DAY.

of Lading will be Countersigned by the
Agent, and the Goods will be ready for
redelivery on **TUESDAY**, the **15th**

3 P.M., will be subject to charges.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hóngkong, 11th March, 1875.

**HAN BAEK PAPA FROM HAM-
BURG**

SIGNEEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby requested to send in bills of Lading to the Undersigned for signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Impeding the discharge will be landed

WILLIAMSON
Kong, 1st March, 1891

**PAAGNE, DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading undersigned for counter signature, and immediate delivery; this Cargo has been and stored at their risk and expense. The insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

85 cases
"20th Jan"

diamond, } ...	2 cases Merchandise.
1256/57, } ...	
Box "A," } 12th February, 1875.	
No. 3, } ...	1 case Merchandise.
"Hooley," } 23rd February, 1875.	
port } ...	10 cases Wine.
25 } ...	1 case Merchandise.
10779 } ...	2 cases Wine.

03, ... 24, case
01, ... 1, case

14 cases do.
21, Nov. 4/6, 2 cases Wine.
Young 9th March 1875

Extracts.

WE WALK TO-NIGHT THE SAME OLD PATH.

We walk to-night the same old path
We tread on the same old path
When you and I were young, dear wife,
Our hearts with love were glowing
And we walked upon your steps,
Your blue eyes full of light,
Upon that old, sweet summer night,
We walked the same old path.

We never thought of sorrow then,
Nor dreamed of care and we,
But thought on the same old path
His golden years below
Since then the great land of Time
Has changed your hair to grey,
And dimmed the light of your eyes,
That once were bright as day.

And faded now the blue bloom
I loved so well to see,
When first we trod this path, dear wife,
With hearts so full of light and fire,
Despite the changes that we wrought,
We walk the same old path.

And when we reach the foot, at last,
To-night we tread the same old path,
For once our feet shall rest
Forever in the West,
With peace and joy we calmly wait,
We know the path is true,
Together we shall walk with God,
With God above the sky.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Almost any error in life may be remedied
have an error in marriage. If a man make
a mistake in one thing, he can rectify it by
doing right about another; if one mine be
unproductive or one field barren, he can try
for gold in some fresh direction—it is com-
pound for him to be a fool in one direction,
and plant and reap there; but to find
you have chosen wrongly in marriage is as
when a man discovers, just as his sun is close
upon setting, that he has erred through life.
There is no retracing either road, there is no
getting rid either of the spent existence or
of the lawful wife; the day is gone, the de-
cision made, the future recall, and unhappy
indeed is he who finds that he has taken the
wrong turning.

A SPANISH LEGEND.

Amongst the numerous legends told
in connection with Spain and the Government,
and is at least amusing. It relates to Fer-
dinand III, who was supposed to have been
such a great benefactor to his country that
he went direct to Paradise without being de-
tained for any length of time in purgatory.
Upon his arrival at his destination he was
immediately constituted a member of the first
degree, and among other favours he received
at the hands of the Virgin Mary, was per-
mission to ask any three things he might de-
sire, like the old couple in the children's story
with which we were all familiar in our
youth. Well, of course Ferdinand III, hav-
ing been made a saint had nothing else to
desire, so far as he was personally concern-
ed. Even if it had been otherwise, being so
fond of his country, he would doubtless have
looked after the welfare of Spain before
making any request for his own personal
advantage, and, therefore, he first asked that
his countrymen should have an unlimited
supply of wine, oil, and garlic. His request
was immediately granted, and he also re-
quested for good harvests and plenty of mules
for carrying the grain to market. The good
saint had now nearly reached the end of his
tether, and before the final demand he asked
to be allowed twelve hours for consideration.
As it was, if the story be true, he had taken
rather a mean advantage of the good nature
of the Holy Mother, by embodying several
benefits for his country in each of the first
two demands he had made, but being a great
favourite at the time, it appears that the dis-
crepancy was overlooked. How Ferdinand
occupied his time during the twelve hours
which had been given to him we are not told,
but at the time appointed he was ready with
his request, which was that Spain might
have a "good Government." The Virgin
Mary replied that, much to her regret, she
could not, in justice to the denizens of Para-
dise, comply with this demand, for, were it
granted, Spain would be such a delightful
country to live in that the angels would take
up their residence there in preference to re-
maining in Paradise. Ferdinand III thought
that the Holy Mother was rather hard on
him, but with a diplomatic tact worthy of
Bismarck himself, he substituted for his final
demand a request that the Spanish women
might resemble angels as nearly as the Vir-
gin might deem consistent with her sense of
justice to the angels in Paradise, and that the
men might, not only be handsome but talent-
ed. No objection was offered to this, for
for anything we know to the contrary, the
good saint is still sharing the accommodation
afforded to that "sweet little cherub"
of British origin who "sits up aloft, and looks
after the life of poor Jack" Spaniard.

EXTRACTS FROM LORD RUSSELL'S

"RECOLLECTIONS."

EARLY LIFE.

It may interest some persons to learn what
education I had received before I entered
Parliament. That education was in part
broken and disturbed. After being at a
private school at Salisbury, I went to West-
minster, but was so ill there that, by the
care and affection of my stepmother, the
Duchess of Bedford, my father was persua-
ded to remove me, and I was sent with several
young men of ripe age to receive private
tuition from the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Wood-
nestry, in Kent. There I formed relations
of friendship with the Earl of Clare, the late
Duke of Devon, the late Lord William
Ringsdale, and others. But I had not re-
mained there long, when Lord and Lady
Holland proposed that I should accompany
them on a journey to Spain in the troubled
year 1808. When I returned from Spain in
1810 I asked my father to allow me to go to
the University of Cambridge. But he told
me that in his opinion I was not yet fit to
be sent to English Universities, and he re-
quested me to remain at home, and to re-
ceive for me admission to the house of Pro-
fessor Playfair, at Edinburgh. There I had
my studies directed and my character de-
veloped by one of the best and the noblest
most upright, the most benevolent, and the
most liberal of all philosophers. Some years
afterwards I travelled again in Spain with
my cousin, the late Earl of Bedford, and
Robert Olive, the son of Lord Powis. In the
course of these travels I became acquainted
with the Duke of Wellington, and had oc-
casion to admire the calmness, the directness,
and the patriotism which distinguished his
character.

WELLINGTON AT COMBES VESPAZ.

Never was I more struck than when, the
physical, military, and political spectacle
which lay before me. Standing on the high-
est point, and looking around on every side
with the English General—his eyes bright
and searching as those of an eagle, his coun-
tenance full of those beams with intelligence
as he looked with quick perception every
movement of the troops, and every
change of circumstances within the sweep
of the horizon—on each side of the fort of Sobor-
rose the entrenchments of the allies, bristling
with guns, and alive with the troops who
formed the garrison of the fortified position.
Far off, on the left the cliffs rose to a moder-
ate elevation, and the line of Torres Vedras
was prominent in the distance. Below us,
over a large extent of hill and valley, plain
and eminence, was the position of the French
army. The villages were full of their soldiers.
The white sails of the Portuguese windmills
were actively in motion for the supply of
four to the invading army. There stood the

advanced guard of the conquering legions of
France; here was the living barrier of En-
gland, Spain, and Portugal prepared to play
the destructive role, and to preserve from
the deluge the liberty and independence of
three armed nations. The night filled me
with admiration, with confidence, and with
hope.

THE PARLIAMENT OF 1818.

One noble lord used to go out hunting
followed by a tail of six or seven members of
Parliament of his own making. Another
being asked who should be returned for one
of his boroughs named a waiter at White's
club; but as he did not know the man's
Christian name the election was declared void,
and a fresh election was held, when the name
having been ascertained, the waiter was duly
elected. The object of the boroughmongers,
as they were called, was generally to buy up
the freehold or burgage tenures, as in a
small borough, in order to reduce the num-
ber of electors to a manageable number. If a
freeholder or burgageowner refused to sell,
it was a case of a very common practice to blow
up his house with gunpowder, and thus dis-
franchise a political opponent. In this man-
ner a number of boroughs, called nomination
boroughs, were created, and became valuable
property. A seat for the whole duration of a
Parliament was sold for £5,000, but as Par-
liaments were subject to sudden death, pre-
sident made a bargain to pay £1,000 a
year so long as they sat in the House of Com-
mons. Mr. Ricardo and many others were
members of the House of Commons in virtue
of such payment. Sir Francis Burdett en-
tered Parliament by the purchase of a seat
from the trustee of the Duke of Newcastle, a
minor.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

It may be a question, however, whether
the manner in which the vote of the House of
Lords was nullified by the compulsory
absence of a great many of the majority was
not more perilous for their authority than
the creation of Peers which the Cabinet of
Lord Grey proposed. In the reign of Queen
Anne there had been a decided majority in the
House of Lords, which had interfered so far
with the Royal prerogative as to address the
Queen not to consent to any peace which
should leave the Crown of Spain in the pos-
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